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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/242,361	02/16/1999	LAURI LAHTINEN	10178.85USWO	9973

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EXAMINER

MEHRPOUR, NAGHMEH

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2686

DATE MAILED: 05/19/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/242,361

Applicant(s)

LAHTINEN, LAURI

Examiner

Naghmeh Mehrpour

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11/12/04.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. **Claims 1-5, 8-13**, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

International Application Number WO 96/18273 in view of Alvesalo et al. (US Patent Number 5,561,840).

Regarding **Claims 1-2, 8, 10**, International Publication WO 97/18273 teaches a method for location updating of a wireless terminal in a communications system comprising a number of Private Branch Exchange (VLE) and at least one telephone exchange (PSTN) and being connected to a Public Integrated Service Network (ISDN) and an intelligent network (See Figure 1, page 5 lines 29-32),

wherein the terminal 19 sending location update message with a call setup to a private branch exchange PBX/VLE 15 (page 9 lines 9-21) and the VLE /15 sends call set up message to EXC/HLE 17 (page 9 lines 22-31),

the PBX/VLE 15 adds the location information and the identity of terminal to the call setup message (page 9 lines 25-30),

the exchange EXC/HLE 17 sends a SCP (page 6 lines 1-10, page 8 lines 34-35, page 9 lines 1-9) of the intelligent network a service request (page 10 lines 33-35, page 11 lines 1-5), including the location information (page 12 lines 1-6) and the identity of terminal (see figure 1, page 10 lines 25-27, page 11 lines 33-35). The Exchange 17 executes subsequent service that the subscriber may request (800 number service) which refers to SCP (service control point, page 6 lines 3) and provides the INAP (Intelligent Network Application Part), connections, which provides intelligent to the network such as 800 number service or premium rate service (see figure 1, page 8 lines 34-35, page 9 lines 1-5). Subscriber's routing number, and directory number expressed as E.164 number (page 10 lines 25-28). The E.164 is 11 digits, and it is also known as MSISDN, for performing the translation process. Generally, application location register router uses the 15-digit ISMI base addressing for mobile customer location updates.

The publication teaches location updating in order for the system to handle movement of a portable terminal from one service area to another, the visited local exchange 15 returns a routing number a directory telephone number expresses as an E.164 number (MSISDN number of terminal), to the home local exchange 17. The home local exchange 17 after completing the establishing call-bearing connection to the visited local exchange 15, can request the any subsequent service (SCP) that the subscriber may request. The identity of the portable terminal 19 unit and the HDB (Home Data Base) which tracks the locations of the portable terminal, is notified as to the terminal's new location through registration of terminal (page 11 lines 30-35, page 12 lines 1-6). The HDB 13 can notify the Home Local Exchange 17 of the mobile terminal's new location (page 12 lines 1-5). Subscriber's routing number, and directory number expressed as E.164 number (page 10 lines 25-28, which is 11 digits, and it is also known as

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MSISDN), to perform the translation process. Generally, application location register router uses the 15-digit SMI base addressing for mobile customer location updates. The publication does not specifically mention that the exchange automatically adding the location information and identity of the terminal to a node of intelligent network SCP, and the node SCP of the (INAP) intelligent network automatically adds the location information of the terminal to the subscriber. However, Alvesalo teaches the exchange automatically adding the location information and identity of the terminal to a node of intelligent network SCP (col 5 lines 40-67, col 6 lines 1-10, lines 32-56), and the node SCP of the intelligent network automatically adds the location information of the terminal to the subscriber number (col 6 lines 46-66). Therefore, the publication's invention modifies with Alvesalo provides adding the location information and the identity of the terminal to a node, and in order enabling the subscriber to connect via an interface to the subscriber on the second network, by adding codes to the terminal numbers. Therefore, it would have been obvious to ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention is made to combine the above teaching of Alvesalo with the international publication, in order to enable the subscriber to connect via an interface to the subscriber of the second network, by adding codes to the originating subscriber number, even when the networks have a major address space.

Regarding **Claim 3**, International Publication WO 97/18273 inherently teaches a method wherein Home Private Exchange (HPBX)¹⁷ is allocated to each terminal, and notices in case of an internal call both the calling and the called subscriber are in the area of the same PBX, and in this case the HPBX sets up a call without any service request to the intelligent network. When

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the both calls are in the PBX area, the connection are local, therefore, it is an ordinary telephony situation, which is conventional in the skill of art (see figure 1).

Regarding **Claim 4**, International Publication WO 97/18273 teaches a method wherein the PBX reserves for the terminal a roaming number used (page 10 line 25-28) as location information of the terminal (page 10 lines 11-28).

Regarding **Claim 5**, International Publication WO 97/18273 teaches a method in that a fixed area from a number space of the PBX in question is reserved for roaming numbers in the numbering plan (page 10 lines 11-29). Subscriber's routing number, and directory number expressed as E.164 number (page 10 lines 25-28), which is usually 11 digits, and it is also known as MSISDN, for performing the translation process of numbering plan. Generally, application location register router uses the 15-digit ISMI base addressing for mobile customer location updates.

Regarding **Claims 9, 13**, International Publication WO 97/18273 teaches a method that any one of the private branch exchange reserves for terminal roaming number used as location information of the terminal from the number of the PBX (Page 10 lines 11-24, Page 16 lines 3-16). Subscriber's routing number, and directory number expressed as E.164 number (page 10 lines 25-28), which is usually, is 11 digits, and it is also known as MSISDN, for performing the translation process. Generally, application location register router uses the 15-digit ISMI base

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addressing for mobile customer location updates. Which is designated as translation type 9. The MSISDN may some times be (12 translation type) or the IMSI (translation type 13).

Regarding **Claim 11**, International Publication WO 97/18273 teaches a method wherein the location information of the terminal is a roaming number allocated by the (PBX), any one of the private branch exchange reserves for terminal roaming number (page 10 lines 25-29) used as location information of the terminal (Page 10 lines 11-24, Page 16 lines 3-16).

Regarding **Claim 12**, International Publication WO 97/18273 teaches a method wherein the subscriber number is an MSISDN number of the terminal (page 10 lines 25-28). Subscriber's routing number, and directory number expressed as E.164 number (page 10 lines 25-28), is usually 11 digits, and it is also known as MSISDN, for performing the translation process.

Generally, application location register router uses the 15-digit ISMI base addressing for mobile customer location updates.

3. **Claims 6-7**, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over International Application Number WO 96/18273 in view of Alvesalo (US Patent Number 5,561,840) in further view of King et al. (US Patent Number 6,864,755).

Regarding **Claim 6**, International Publication WO 97/18273 teaches a method wherein the terminal is a terminal of the DECT system and the identity of the terminal (See figure 1, Page 7 lines 7-12). The International publication modified by Alvesalo fails to teach that the terminal identify as IPUI or IPEI. However King teaches that a terminal identify as IPUI or IPEI (col 2

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lines 60-65). Therefore, it would have been obvious to ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention is made to combine the above teaching of King with the combination of international publication and Alvesalo, in order to provide a wireless telephone system those queries with the unique identifying number such as international portable user identity for identifying the wireless telephone.

Regarding **Claim 7**, International Publication WO 97/18273 teaches a method that uses DSS.1 signaling protocol and the location information is positioned in a facility or user-to-user information elements (See figure 1, Page 7 lines 18-22, lines 33-35, Page 8 lines 1-6).

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-13 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

5. **Any responses to this action should be mailed to:**

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 872-9314, (for formal communications indented for entry)

Or:

(703) 308-6306, (for informal or draft communications, please label

"PROPOSED" or "DRAFT")

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, Va., sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communication from the examiner should be directed to Melody Mehrpour whose telephone number is (571) 272-7913. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday (first week of bi-week) and Monday through Friday (second week of bi-week) from 6:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

If attempt to reach the examiner are unsuccessful the examiner's supervisor, Lester Kincaid be reached (703) 306-3016.

NM

May 6, 2005


MELODY MEHRPOUR
PATENT EXAMINER